

# THE LABOUR ORGANISER

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## Review of the Month

**T**HE outstanding event in matters organisational during the past month has been the Million Member Campaign.

The period since our last issue has coincided with the great series of regional conferences which have been held throughout the country. Practically without exception the conferences have provided evidence of the remarkable virility of the political Movement, and from the point of view of attendance they have been everything to be desired. It is not so certain that from the point of view of promoting and fostering interest in the Membership Campaign the Conferences have proved all that they might have. This is to be explained by the fact that the Conferences were not solely devoted to the Campaign, but policy was also expounded and discussed, and it must be confessed that the average Labour worker prefers a dissertation on policy and opportunities to differ from the speaker, to the more serious business of organisation.

We are not finding fault with the plan of campaign. The Movement was ripe for a consultation on Labour's policy, and such was due to it after the election. But the Membership Campaign could not wait either, and the Conferences have therefore been a compromise at which both policy and business came up for exposition and explanation. We have no doubt that the measure of success attending this experiment will have been noted, and we think most readers will join with us in hoping that circumstances will not repeat themselves, and that therefore future Conferences will have more

time for the consideration of both subjects—a course which involves their separation, either into separate sittings or separate Conferences.

As to the Campaign itself striking results are reported from particular centres, but even as these lines are read there remains a tremendous lot to be done. Many parties have been slow at their work of mobilisation, and their machine is only now coming into action as some of the others are concluding their labours! In some parts of the country the campaign has officially only been timed to start this week. Next month therefore is going to be a busy one, and indeed what with the new starters and the earlier starters concluding their work, more Parties will be in the campaign than during the past month. The sluggish Secretary or the spineless Party who have not done their share in the great campaign will, we hope, receive their merits during the coming year. The others will assuredly receive their reward, and we believe they will constitute an overwhelming majority.

The political developments of the past few weeks have clearly shown us that the Ramshackle Government is bound sooner or later to shed some of its parts. The vital question is whether or no the breach will be followed by an appeal to the country in accordance with persistent rumours as to Mr. MacDonald's original intentions, or whether it will leave in office a heterotomous and stronger Government firmly determined on reaction all along the line. The latter is a distinct probability, though many observers incline to the view that an appeal to the country is certain before the end of 1933 or even the present year. However this may be, Labour Parties

should push forward the selection of their candidates as quickly as possible. Already, we understand, over 200 constituencies have either selected candidates or are in process of doing so.

We have remarked that the Conferences have shown us that the Parties in the constituencies are thoroughly alive. They have not yet, however, put aside the desire to draw conclusions from the General Election, and by no means all of them are applying themselves in earnest to the big task in front of the Party. Yet what other moral (or at any rate one of such transcending importance) can be drawn from the General Election than that to which the "Labour Organiser" has drawn attention—that we want more Socialists? We can only achieve this end by immediate recruitment followed by consistent steps to better organisation and intensified propaganda. Let us get on with the job. The indications to be obtained from Local Government by-elections already show that Labour is rapidly gaining ground. The record of the Government has already undeceived hundreds of thousands of deluded supporters and the omens encourage us to hope for the future.

The District and Parish Council elections will provide our first general brush with the enemy since the election. The "November" elections were of course overshadowed by the greater issue. We are not on this occasion in favour of Labour over-straining its resources by fighting on too wide a front. In Rural Districts the Parish Councils will mostly provide the most favourable ground for battle, and in Urban Districts we think concentration on the most favourable wards is the

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better policy this time, in most districts. In the present stage of Labour Party development no such great forces can be put into the field as are deployed at the November Municipal Elections, and it will be noted therefore that it falls upon our weakest brethren to give the first demonstration of Labour's revival and renewed success. We hope our friends in Urban Council and Rural Areas will have regard to this special responsibility this year. It will be theirs to lead the attack and gain some points. We wish them every victory.

The tragic death of Dr. Marion Phillips in the prime of life, and the heyday of her career, leaves our Movement under a sense of almost irreparable loss. "Marion," as she was known to so many thousands of Labour women, and men too, was an indefatigable worker, and it has truly been said that her monument is to be found in the accomplishments and organised structures she has left behind. Following so closely on the death of "Willie" Graham, Labour's loss in leadership is everywhere keenly felt. We may find consolation in the fact that the work of these two, so true to Labour in the hour of its recent peril, has left behind material in abundance to fill the vacant places, if only each will profit by the example set, and strive to serve as they served.

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# How Carlisle got its 4,430 Members

By A. C. POWELL, Labour Agent, Carlisle.

Readers of the "Labour Organiser" will remember an article by me in April, 1931, on the success of our Penny-a-Week Scheme. They will also have seen recently in the "Daily Herald" the success we are making with the second campaign. As a consequence, I have received numerous enquiries from all parts of the country asking for particulars of the methods we adopt. Hence my reason for writing this article, which may be of use to readers of this journal.

Prior to the General Election, apathy was rife in our ranks, and nothing short of the calamity which befell us could have roused our people to action. Therefore, what appears at first sight to be a disaster may well prove to be a blessing in disguise. In fact, we in Carlisle are already feeling that a reaction has set in against the laissez-faire policy which was prevalent throughout the country. True, a certain number of our members fell by the wayside, but many men and women, whose minds were numbed with pessimism, are beginning once again to hope, and plan, and work for the day when we will be returned to power.

We, in common with other local Parties, have had many clouds on our horizon, but the main problem which we had to face was how to improve our methods so as to win over new friends to our Cause, and to bind old friends more closely to us.

At the commencement of 1930, we inaugurated the Penny-a-week Scheme. Our method of procedure was as follows. From the strawboards, used in connection with the 1929 Election, we prepared a list of Labour supporters, whom we invited by letter to join the Party, and pay their contribution of 1d. per week, 4d. a month, 1/1 per quarter, or 4/4 per annum, whichever way suited them best. At the foot of the circular was attached a perforated application form for membership, and these were collected by a band of volunteers, after three or four days had elapsed.

At the commencement of the scheme, we assigned one collector to each Ward, but as our membership grew, it became necessary to divide up the Wards, for collecting purposes, into two or three. In some cases, a collector now has one street (containing 30 or 40 members)

assigned to him. By experience, we have found it is better to allocate too few, rather than too many members to each collector. Regularity must be the key-note of collection, otherwise members become apathetic and our contributions suffer in consequence.

Collectors receive commission at the rate of 25 per cent. This is paid to them on handing over the subscriptions which they have collected.

In addition to the voluntary collectors, we have a full-time paid collector, whose duty it is to collect subscriptions in five wards of the city.

25 per cent. of the money received (after deducting one-twelfth for cost of membership cards, etc.) is allocated monthly to the Ward concerned. This refund is paid to the Ward Secretary, who signs an official receipt provided by this office. Where there is a Women's Section, as well as a Ward Association, they go "fifty-fifty."

As a member pays his 1d., an official stamp is affixed to his card by the collector. These stamps are made to our own design by Messrs. Summerbell of Sunderland, and are very cheap.\*

A Members' Ledger is made out, and kept in this office, in respect of each Ward. The amount of a member's subscriptions is extracted from the collector's book, and recorded in the appropriate column of the Members' Ledger, which is ruled with 52 columns for the posting of the weekly contributions. The members' names are kept in street order, and thus we can see at a glance, not only when a member is backsliding in his payments, but also any street which is not pulling its weight as regards numbers.

The success of the above scheme may be judged from the following figures. In 1929, our total income from individual members' subscriptions amounted to £22 18s. 2d. in 1930 (after the introduction of the above scheme) £317 8s. 7d. was received from this source; and this figure was maintained in 1931.

The following table illustrates our progress since 1929:—

\*[Stamps for receipt of subscriptions are also obtainable in suitable denominations from the Labour Party. —Ed. "L.O."]

Income from Membership Fees  
(Individual)

1929 .....	£22	18	0
1930 .....	£317	8	7
1931 .....	£332	8	0
1932 (one month, January) .....	£46	18	8

For a time we succumbed to the temptation of resting on our oars, content in the belief that we had succeeded in obtaining that proportion of the electorate which could normally be expected to join the local Party, that we had, in short, reached saturation point. But so long as there is still one Labour supporter left outside the fold, there is still room for development. The Election "shock" galvanised us into action, and made us realise that we ought not to look upon the results achieved as a terminus, but, on the contrary, as a strong urge towards something bigger and better. In November, therefore, we decided to "blaze the trail" once again.

Before going any further, I should like to pay tribute to the yeoman service rendered by the unemployed during the election campaign. These men found that the only safe way of preserving one's belief in an ideal is to work for it; consequently twelve of them volunteered their services in connection with our second "offensive."

On this occasion, we utilised the information gained by the canvass during

the election campaign. All known supporters were listed, according to the Ward in which they lived, and typewritten copies were supplied to the canvassers. A suitable letter was then delivered to each person by a few unemployed men, and soon they began to gather in the harvest of their labours, the results far surpassing our expectations. In order to encourage them, I occasionally accompanied them on their rounds, and at Christmas they were treated to a sumptuous luncheon. As soon as the canvass of a Ward was completed, typewritten lists were made of all existing and new members, and great was the excitement as the figures soared upwards!

We are now in the happy position of having a live membership of 4,430, out of a Labour vote of 13,000, which is equivalent to one in three, while the National Party only ask for one in seven. The latter ratio should be an easy matter to attain.

Just as we have surmounted the difficulties of 1931 in obtaining new members, so we intend to tackle, in the same spirit, any difficulties which may confront us in 1932 with regard to retaining our existing membership, and the collection of contributions.

I am anxiously waiting to see, in the columns of the "Daily Herald," which constituency is going to beat us in heading the list in the membership campaign. So "over the top," boys!

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# The Spring Elections

## HINTS ON URBAN, RURAL AND PARISH COUNCIL CONTESTS.

THE spring elections provide the first general engagement with the forces of reaction since the General Election. We desire to urge on every Party affected by these elections the urgent necessity of at once making preparations for a really vigorous bid for power on the local authorities in their areas.

It is in the hands of elected members of all the above-named bodies to perform useful work for the working classes, and at the same time to demonstrate Labour's fitness for power. Some of the ablest men in our Movement — some of those who held the highest office in the two Labour Governments—first found their feet as public representatives when sitting on the humbler and less conspicuous public authorities in the country. Such bodies provide not only a useful field for Labour activities, but the elections provide a fine practising ground for Parliamentary contests, and brighten and burnish the machine ready for its biggest task.

We advise our readers to have nothing to do with compacts and arrangements. The elections themselves provide a grand opportunity for Labour propaganda, and the education of the electorate. To accept seats by the condescension of the enemy is to sell our opportunities for a mess of pottage. We ask Local Labour Parties to regard seriously the importance of the local elections in their areas, and to put up a fight wherever practicable, as well conducted and as thoroughly fought as at a General Election.

If not already done, the selection of candidates should be proceeded with forthwith. Money must be raised and a well thought-out plan for reaching the electors must be devised.

Ordinarily, the interest of the electors in Local Government Elections is slow to rise, though there are exceptions where feeling runs high, and really big polls are recorded. Apathy of the electorate is the worst possible reason for dilatory preparations and for leaving all action to the elections are nearly upon us. NOW is the time for steady preparation.

The policy on which the election will be fought must be thought out. It is bad tactics to fight local elections purely on national policy. Labour's Socialist

solution certainly carries into the affairs of local authorities, but local matters enter into the contests, and candidates are ill-advised who neglect to make a point out of local happenings and local issues. The liveliest issue is, in most cases, a purely local matter, and Labour men and women should apply to these questions the broad principles for which Labour stands and vigorously put forward the point of view arrived at and the definite proposals which evolve.

Consideration should early be given to the election address, though it is desirable not to publish same till a fortnight before the poll. In most cases it is desirable to print the candidate's photograph, and where practicable a summary of his or her qualification for office, and any public or Labour connections.

Except for the bigger Urban authorities, other literature required is ordinarily very scanty, but in no place should the opportunity be lost for the distribution of, at any rate, *some* Labour leaflets, and the sale, too, of Labour pamphlets. Poll cards are not usually used, but information respecting the poll can be embodied on a page of the election address—preferably the fourth page of an octavo-fly.

Posters, if they can be afforded, add considerably to public interest in these elections. Party members should be urged to display the election address in their windows. Generally a few out-door meetings are eminently desirable to stir the electors.

Indoor meetings are rarely well-attended in these elections, but at least one per ward is customary, and is to be desired. Such meetings can be made more successful if special pressure is brought to bear upon Party members to attend them, and personal invitation cards to members and electors are more effective than the distribution of "meeting handbills."

Wherever practicable let there be a Committee Room in each candidate's area. A front room is sufficient, and a Committee Room bill is essential. The provision of these rooms should cost nothing in most cases, but their existence and advertisement value cannot be exaggerated. They provide a rallying ground for workers, and a good advertisement before the electors.

### SPOTLIGHTS ON THE COUNCILS.

There are many Urban Councils of higher importance and rank than dozens of Borough Councils. These bodies govern populous areas where Labour should be everywhere triumphant.

Elections in some areas take place every three years, though generally one-third of the Council retire each year.

In the areas of Urban District Councils there are no Parish Council Elections.

Rural District Councils are combinations of parishes, some of which are further divided into wards. In some parishes there are no Parish Councils, though all have a Parish Meeting.

As to how to get a Parish Council established where none exists, see "Labour Organiser," December 1930, pp. 229.

There are no Parish Councils in Scotland, and our article does not apply to District Councils in Scotland, the next elections for which takes place on 6th December, 1932.

There are no Parish or District Council Elections in London. Elections for Metropolitan Borough Council Elections take place triennially on the same date as Municipal Elections.

Above all, don't neglect the machine on polling day. The hours of poll vary, but it is imperative that workers should be on duty during the whole of the hours in which the poll is open. Because the electors are not so interested in these elections, there is all the more need for "fetching-up," i.e., constant visitation of the electors, and pressure to go and vote. Fatalism about the election is the worst possible state of mind to get into. Electors will vote if they see some evidence of an election, and some attempt to interest them in it, and many an election has been won purely because our side threw into it the best machine, and the most earnest and persistent body of workers.

Those Labour Parties which will help to give Labour an encouraging result from the spring elections will do far more than win their seats. They will provide our Movement with an im-

petus and that glimpse of future triumph which so many are needing just now. Victories will point the road and convey a message to the unemployed, to ourselves, and to our enemies, that won't be entirely lost.

It is true it is the weakest line in Labour's ranks which faces the enemy to-day. All the more reason for intensive work and a strenuous effort to fight these elections well.

### POINTS AND PROCEDURE. District Council Elections.

1. These elections are conducted under Statutory Rules framed in accordance with the L.G. Act, 1894. Any bookseller will supply. Order for U.D.C. elections Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 23, price ninepence. Order for R.D.C. elections Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 24, price ninepence.

2. The Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, and certain sections of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, relating to the same matters apply to these elections. There is, however, no limitation on the amount of a candidate's election expenses, and no return or declaration of expenses is necessary as at a Municipal, County Council and Parliamentary Election.

3. The Ballot Act as amended, applies to these elections. For amendments see page 20 (No. 24 for Rural Council Elections) of the Statutory Rules and Orders.

4. Nominations this year will be not later than 17th March. They may be earlier. Polling will take place on either of the following dates, Saturday, 2nd April; Monday, 4th April; Tuesday, 5th April; Wednesday, 6th April.

5. Nomination papers may be obtained from the returning officer free of charge. In the case of Rural Council elections nomination papers are sometimes obtainable through local official sources.

6. The returning officer is usually the clerk to the Urban or Rural District Council, as the case may be. If Parish Council Elections take place at the same time as Rural District Council elections, the returning officer will be the same person.

7. Nomination papers should be carefully studied and accurately filled in with the name of the proposed candidate, and other necessary particulars before being issued for signature. Care must be taken that the place of abode



given is the actual residence of the candidate, and that the qualification is properly described according to the instructions on the form.

8. One proposer and one seconder only is required for each nomination form. There are no assentors.

9. Candidates who possess the necessary qualification anywhere within the area of the Council are qualified to stand in any Parish or Ward of the District. Nominators and seconders, however, must only nominate or second for the own particular parish or ward in which they are qualified.

10. Nomination papers may be handed in or posted to the returning officer to reach him not later than 12 o'clock noon on the last day for the receipt of nomination papers.

11. Any candidate may withdraw by giving notice in writing to the returning officer not later than 12 o'clock noon, on the Tuesday following nominations.

12. The rules relating to the provision of polling districts and polling places were fully explained in the "Labour Organiser" for May and June, 1931.

13. The hours of polling, will, in some places, be from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., as in a Municipal Election, but the County Council has power to fix the hours, and the poll may actually only be open for a considerably shorter period. The poll *must* be open between the hours of six and eight in the evening.

14. It is possible for candidates to appoint polling agents, but the provisions relating to the number of same are complicated, and the Statutory Rules should be studied for this purpose.

15. The poll is conducted in most respects similarly to a Parliamentary election. The same rules as to secrecy apply.

16. The counting of the votes takes place in most respects in the same manner as at a Parliamentary Election, and each candidate may appoint an agent to attend the counting. Sometimes the returning officer permits more than one counting agent.

17. The candidate only has a statutory right to attend at the counting of the votes, if he has not appointed a counting agent. It is necessary for every counting agent and the candidate, if he desires to act as such, to take the declaration of secrecy before the opening of the poll.

18. An elected candidate must, within one month after "notice of being elected," subscribe to a declaration of acceptance of office. Failure to do so will involve a fine. No person may act in the office until the declaration has been taken.

### POINTS AND PROCEDURE. Parish Council Elections.

1. These elections are conducted under Statutory Rules framed in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1894. The current rules are Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 25, to be obtained through any stationer, price ninepence.

2. The rules named are more complicated than the rules for Urban and Rural District Council Elections, and the initial procedure differs considerably from that outlined above.

3. Election to the Parish Council may be by show of hands at the Parish meeting, and if no poll is demanded or is refused, the election thereat is sufficient.

4. The parish meeting this year must be held not earlier than the 12th March, or later than the 16th March.

5. The returning officer is ordinarily the clerk to the Council of the Rural Area in which the parish is situate.

6. It is the business of the returning officer to furnish the clerk to the Parish Council, or the Chairman of the Parish Meeting for the Parish, or some other person in the Parish, with a supply of nomination papers, and these must be supplied free of charge to any Local Government elector.

7. Candidates for election must be Local Government electors in the Parish or be resident in the Parish or within three miles thereof, and residence must have commenced before 25th March last year. Ownership of property will also qualify for election.

8. Nomination papers must be handed in to the chairman of the meeting at the time requested by him, and such nomination papers must, of course, be duly and properly filled in in the same manner as are nomination papers for Urban and Rural District Councils.

9. If a Parish is divided into wards, no elector must sign nomination papers for more than one ward.

10. "When it shall appear to the chairman that all nomination papers have been handed in, including any nomination in *substitution for one decided to be invalid*, and not less than fifteen minutes shall have elapsed since

(Concluded on page 28.)



MRS. Barbara Ayrton Gould has at the request of the National E.C. of the Labour Party accepted the office of acting Chief Woman Officer.

The Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P., who is leading the Labour Party in the House with so much vigour was born in 1859. He established the "Daily Herald" in 1912.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, whose strenuous stay at Geneva, will, nevertheless, everyone hopes, contribute to a restoration of his health, is six years younger. He was born at Glasgow in 1863.

Mr. Henderson first entered Parliament as Member for Barnard Castle in 1903. He has since sat for Widnes, Newcastle East, and Burnley.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood some time ago resumed his old office as Secretary of the Labour Party Research Department.

Incidentally, one of the Labour Party Departments not so well known is the International Department of which the Secretary is Mr. William Gillies.

We understand that Mr. Sam Hague, J.P., who has completed over 27 years' service, as a Labour agent, is shortly to retire on pension.

The New Party is now definitely dead. We regret, on sanitary grounds, that no burial has yet been announced.

Are we shortly to have a Labour weekly under similar auspices to the "Daily Herald"? Several rumours to this effect are going round.

Proposals are now before the League of Youth Branches of the country for the publication of a new paper. The publication, if launched, will supersede

the present League of Youth Bulletin, and be known as the "New Nation."

At the time of the Scarborough Conference there were in existence 1,116 Women Sections of Local Parties, 525 Ward Women Sections, and 132 Sections covering other areas.

Sixty Branches of the League of Youth were represented at the recent Conference in London. The number of delegates appointed was 160.

It is not generally known that young persons from 14 to 16 years of age are eligible to join League of Youth Branches, though membership of the Party is confined to those over 16 years of age.

At the Scarborough Conference of the Labour Party an amendment of rule was carried on the recommendation of the National E.C. according voting rights to delegates from League of Youth Branches to Local Parties, though delegates appointed must be 18 years of age or upwards.

Secretaries and Organisers of Local Parties now arranging May Day demonstrations should note that the League have requested their National Committee to press for the inclusion of League of Youth speakers on May Day platforms and at other demonstrations.

We are interested to note that Coun. H. Eastwood, Labour Agent at Bolton, has been the winner of One Hundred Pounds in the Army Club Competition appearing in the "Daily Herald." His "Clublet" was "The Army Clubs of to-day are all right—Carry on." Congratulations.

The Skipton D.L.P. has adopted the plan already in operation in several Divisions of issuing a typewritten Monthly Bulletin of Party information for members only. We commend this method as tending to promote interest in Party affairs and to develop local work.

We hear that the Literature Department of the Labour Party may shortly place before the Movement proposals for alternative methods of supplying literature, which will ensure a wider circulation and better publicity for Party publications.



## THE LABOUR PARTY

# League of Youth Monthly Bulletin

EDITOR :

W. ARTHUR PEACOCK.

No. 20 (NEW SERIES)

FEBRUARY, 1932

### *About Ourselves*

THE League of Youth Bulletin may not be published very much longer. Its fate rests with the members of the League throughout the country. For some while they have felt unhappy about it. They have said it was too small to be useful. They have urged its size should be increased and the nature of its contents broadened. They have urged the Labour Party to transform it into a monthly paper which will enable all activities of the League to be covered, and in which there will be ample opportunity for members to express their views upon matters of general interest.

The idea of such a journal has appealed to the Labour Party. It has realised, too, the Bulletin was not quite the publication needed. It has had to face the fact, however, that during the last several years there has been no alternative. The League of Youth organisation was not big enough to support a monthly paper and the Party's finances were such that it could not afford to subsidise such a venture.

The position with regard to the Party's finances remains much as it was; the position of the League of Youth is a little different. The League of Youth is stronger than it was, and it is felt that its three hundred branches ought now to be able to support a monthly magazine. The League members, in conference, have passed a resolution calling for the establishment of such a journal. But passing resolutions is not the method that leads to the launching of magazines. Publications can succeed only if adequate circulation can be found for them. In other words, if the members of the League will guarantee to buy a monthly paper, such a periodical can be launched immediately. It is a matter for League members. During the next few days there will come to Secretaries a circular from the Press Department of the Labour Party, accompanied by a dummy copy of the proposed magazine. This circular gives information regarding the publication, but what is most important is the order form attached. This asks very definitely "How many copies of the paper will the branch guarantee to take each month?" This question must be answered, for upon it rests the vital decision as to whether the League shall have a monthly magazine or whether the present Bulletin shall continue.

The important point, which must not be lost sight of, is that unless the order form is returned to Transport House there is little hope for the proposed publication. The Party attitude is a sound and reasonable one. "You want a paper," "Very well," "You can have it if you will guarantee the sale." A three thousand circulation is the minimum for the first issue. Can it be done?

We believe it can. We ask every Secretary to see that the Branch discusses the question, and that the form is returned to H.O. speedily. We ask Federation officials to urge upon their local Leagues the need of the paper and the greater need for immediate consideration of the circular regarding it. Passing resolutions at conferences is useless unless we take steps to carry them into effect. The League of Youth wants a paper. It can have that paper if it will guarantee to sell 3,000 copies each month. Secretaries, canvass your members NOW.

## *The International*

**A**ND now there is another circular about which there is need for comment. A short time ago branches were circularised regarding affiliation to the International. They were asked to collect 2d. per member, this being the amount of the affiliation fee which must be paid by the National Executive of the Labour Party which has affiliated on our behalf.

Some Secretaries have collected the fees, but many have not. Some have read the circulars and lost them; others have completely forgotten the subject. Now, affiliation to the Youth International is important. We ought to be attached to it, and we ought to be playing a big part in its work. But this we cannot do unless we pay our fees. Remember, too, the Labour Party affiliated on our behalf, not because it wanted to, but because we asked it. Resolutions were passed in branches and in conferences. The resolutions must now be carried into effect. The tuppences must be collected and sent to Mr. R. T. Windle, at Transport House. If your Secretary has not collected your 2d., then ask about it. If the matter has not been discussed in Branch meetings, raise it under "Any other business." We want every Branch in the country to possess the International Membership Card. We want to prove to our continental comrades that the passing of the resolution was not a mere platitude, but an earnest expression of our belief in international fellowship.

## *New Advisory Committee*

**T**HE first meeting of the newly-elected National Advisory Committee was held on the first Sunday in February. Paul Williams was elected to the chair. Much of the business of the committee was concerned with the resolutions of the annual conference.

There was general agreement that there was need for more camping and outdoor activities among League members, and a Camping Bureau consisting of Miss Sayers and Messrs. Williams and Alman was established. The view was expressed that this sort of activity should be linked up with literature distribution in rural areas. Miss Sayers was appointed our representative on the Committee of the Youth Hostels Association.

The idea of a Continental Tour was welcomed, and the Sub-Committee intends to explore the possibilities. The question of Summer Schools was also given consideration, and details are to be obtained with a view to organising such gatherings in various centres during the summer months.

Discussion took place on the need for literature appealing to young people, and it was stated that the Labour Party would always welcome drafts of suitable literature if members of the League would submit the same to the Press Department.

## *Literature*

**N**O meeting of a League of Youth should be held without supplies of literature being on sale. A list of available pamphlets is obtainable from the Publication Dept. of the Labour Party.

New pamphlets which should appeal to members of the League of Youth include a penny pamphlet on its organisation and another on "Why a Labour Party." Written in simple language, it ably emphasises the need for a Labour Party and clearly outlines the Labour attitude upon fundamental problems. It is specially written for people who are thinking of joining the Party, and because of this it has special propaganda value.

With the approach of spring, branches might well consider what useful work they can do by way of literature distribution. Here again, a P.C. to the Publication Dept. will bring them information regarding leaflets published by the Party. Distribution of leaflets is work of immense propaganda value and the Advisory Committee decided at its last meeting to consider ways and means by which branches can combine their propaganda and pleasure activities.



## News from France

By CAMILLE ROSE.

*Members of the League will remember Miss Camille Rose who was active in the London Movement for some time. She is now resident in Paris from which town she sends us the following interesting article on the French Young Socialist Movement.*

*The Editor reminds readers that similar contributions will be sympathetically considered if submitted.*

THE French Socialist youth movement is a very fine organisation which was started in 1920. It is separate from the adult party and although its members do not become automatically members of the Party at 16 years of age, they keep in close contact with the adult movement.

There are about five hundred branches at present in the whole of France and every day new ones are formed. The groups which I have visited in Paris have a fine programme. At all their meetings members and friends of the local party are invited.

The meetings are usually held at the local party headquarters and commence at 8-30 p.m. but sometimes do not close till midnight. Youth groups invite members of Parliament to give lectures on the motions before the House.

The age for joining the League of Youth is from 14 to 25 but if you join before 25 you are allowed to remain till 30 years old. Many members of the Leagues are candidates for the council and parliament.

### The Annual Conference.

In France the youth movement has its work set out for the women have not the vote and the young people in the League of Youth are working to arouse public opinion to give them the same privileges as we have in England.

There are not the same facilities for sport in France as in England but in the summer the Leagues organise rambles in the country, week-end camps and open-air games.

The Youth Movement hold their annual conference in different parts of France. The next one takes place in May, 1932.

They have a two-day conference and resolutions are sent in on the constitution of the League of Youth, education, propaganda and recreation.

There are a number of federations in France and these bodies function similarly to ours. They organise meetings and enable groups to keep in close

contact with each other. The Federation de la Seine is a similar organisation to the London Advisory Committee and has its headquarters above the Socialist Library.

The secretary is there each evening to give members literature and advice on all League matters. The National Advisory Committee have their office in the National Party Headquarters and the secretary and members of committee attend every evening between 6 and 8 p.m. and attend to the work of the central organisation.

### League Literature.

The League of Youth have a very fine newspaper which is issued fortnightly and sold at 30 centimes, which is just under one penny. All the articles are written by members of the League of Youth. It is called "Le Cri des Jeunes." One page is specially devoted to reports from the Federations of Youth in other countries, etc. Next year they hope to issue this newspaper weekly. They have many pamphlets on youth organisation, its work and objects. Some of their posters are very fine and these are displayed at their meetings.

### Propaganda.

The Youth Movement have not the same facilities for propaganda as we have in England for they are not allowed to hold open-air meetings.

When a meeting takes place they advertise on the hoardings and in the party newspaper. These meetings are always well attended but everybody gets very excited and the chairman sometimes finds it impossible to maintain order. All the weekly meetings of the Leagues of Youth are advertised in the Socialist daily newspaper and this relieves the secretaries of a large amount of work.

The Youth Movement in Paris is most anxious to welcome members from the League of Youth in England to study the activities and exchange ideas.

## League Reports

### MANCHESTER.

THE Manchester and District Federation of the Labour League of Youth held its first Annual Conference on Saturday, January 16th, at the Labour Club, Mossley. The Conference was attended by 50 delegates from branches over Lancashire and Cheshire.

The reports given by representatives of each Branch showed a gradual increase in membership, social activities and propaganda work.

Comrades McAlpine of Salford, and Nally of Mossley, gave the Conference a very interesting and instructive report of the League of Youth Annual Conference held in London.

The retiring officers of the Federation were unanimously re-elected as follow:

Comrade W. Nally, President, Mossley Branch; Comrade A. McAlpine, Vice-President, Salford Branch; Comrade Miss B. Higgins, Treasurer, Mossley Branch; Comrade N. L. Wisenden, Secretary, Dukinfield Branch.

The following resolutions were passed with numerous others:—

1. That the Federation give all possible assistance in the Labour Party's "Million More Members" Campaign.

2. We, the Manchester and District Federation, make every effort to combine with the Leeds Advisory Council for the purpose of strengthening the League of Youth in the Northern Counties.

In his closing remarks the President thanked the delegates for the way in which they had dealt with the huge agenda, and the Mossley League of Youth for supplying such an enjoyable tea.

### SOUTHGATE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Southgate Labour Party League of Youth took place on Tuesday, 26th January.

The retiring Chairman, A. W. ("Budge") Bax, gave a detailed report of the year's work, from which it appeared that the League had devoted more than one-third of the year to political work alone, and 246 days out of 365 had been spent in social, political or other activities.

There had been a good increase in membership, which was to an extent counterbalanced by a number of older members attaining the age-limit. The League had been responsible for practically all propaganda locally, both as regards Youth Week Campaigns, special "Crisis" meetings, General Election, etc., besides sending speakers to other areas in and around London. Over forty dramatic and other entertainments had been held for members during the year, the League having two Dramatic groups, a Concert Party, Glee Singers and a small Dance Band.

The weekly Speakers' Classes had continued successfully and there were many promising new young speakers besides those who are already well-known in many parts of the country. Debates and discussions with other Leagues were a popular feature of this class.

So well pleased was the meeting with this encouraging report that the retiring members of the Executive and sub-committees were returned in almost every case unopposed. Unfortunately Budge Bax was unable to resume his office, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for his splendid work in the past. Doris Saunders was unanimously elected the new Chairman of the League, and was nominated as the Southgate representative on the London Advisory Committee.

The address of the secretary is Miss Elaine Walker, 2, Glenthorne Road, Friern Barnet, N.11.

**Have you Paid your  
International Fees**

?

**If not, do so now.**

### NOTICE.

"The League of Youth Monthly Bulletin" is issued by the Press and Publicity Department of the Labour Party. By arrangement with the "Labour Organiser" it is first published in the pages of that journal, from which it is reprinted for wider circulation.



Phone  
Birmingham Central 0311

# THE LINE ENGAGED

ANSWERED OVER THE PHONE



**H**ELLO? Central 0311 speaking. Candidate wanted? You had better write Mr. Shepherd, the Labour Party, for list of available and *possible* candidates. The available list is that of candidates financed by Unions, and this is not complete, as some Unions are still balloting. The "possible" list is that of individuals willing to accept nomination, but in most cases with no finance available. No, don't wait till the available list is completed, probably by doing so you will lose the possibility of several good candidates in both lists.

Yes! Yes, go on! Didn't like your last man? Foisted on you by Head Office? Get that idea out of your head! The choice is yours. Headquarters will push nobody on to you. You want a better man? Well, what is the condition of your Party? Bad? No Money? Nothing doing in the Membership Campaign? Then how do you expect front rank men to accept your offers? Get into this Campaign. Get your Party to pull its socks up, you will get a good man then. Yes! Given this advice before? Well, why don't your Party take it? Good-bye.

Hello? Speaking! Candidate? It's all candidates to-day! Why don't the Head Office find you one? Well, if they do they might be accused of "foisting" one on to you. You've got the possible list now? All right, don't just write a letter. Give some thought to it. Explain the record of your Division. Give particulars of your membership. Tell them you have got that £50 in hand. Don't keep that a secret. Tell them about those 44 members you booked at last week's meeting. Give each person you write to a chance to come and talk things over; enclose a stamped addressed envelope, and your last two balance sheets. You are going to get a first-rate candidate pretty

soon if you continue making members and piling up that bank balance.

Hello? Hello, yes! Town Council constantly advertising in one of the Councillor's newspapers? Will that disqualify? No. An exception is made in this case by Section 12 of the Municipal Corporations Act.

Hello? What is that? Want to organise a Youth Section? The best news to-day. Good luck to you. Send to Head Office for literature and particularly the pamphlet on the League of Youth just published at one penny. Full particulars there. A minute—here's a suggestion! Send an invitation to every delegate and member of your Party with a suitable duplicated letter and invitation cards to an initial meeting for the young people in their houses. Draft the covering letter well, and see that everybody gets one, and you should get a good start.

0311? Yes! Can your E.C. members appoint substitutes? Hardly. This really ought not to be permissible. Yes, we understand exceptional cases. In an extreme exception another member of the General Committee might be permitted to attend in order to represent a distant Party if the proper representatives cannot attend. But the procedure is undesirable. Yes, it's a different matter with the General Committee if you receive a notification from the Secretary of an affiliated organisation changing the name of delegate. But don't allow substitute delegates if it can possibly be avoided.

Yes, go on! Listening. Affiliated Union sending delegates to meetings of banned organisations? Awkward, isn't it? Afraid it would not do to refuse to accept their accredited delegates provided these are eligible. Try and get

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a strong deputation to the Branch to explain our Party's objects and policies.

Yes? Birmingham Central 0311. Yes! Cannot the Labour Party help you with free speakers? Sorry, money's tight. We agree with you, one speaker for one night is too expensive. Why not apply for the free services of a propagandist for five days? There is a slight cost for expenses, but you can cover this in collections. Who are they? Tom Myers and W. F. Toynbee—both good.

Hello? Are you there? We fancy the Head Office has something good in store. Look out for some offers to use out-of-work ex-M.P.s. Tours will shortly be announced.

Hello? Hello? Hello? Municipal Bye? Can you have Committee Room in premises back of eating house only used for summer trippers and parties? Afraid not. Can it not be said that refreshments are "ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises"? Yes, it might alter the matter if the room is ordinarily devoted to an entirely different use during the winter months and no food or drink sold there. Satisfied on this? Been let to the Boy Scouts? Perhaps you might risk it.

Hello? Disgusted with last night's meeting? All night taken up on minutes and correspondence. Fie on you—you don't read your "Labour Organiser"! Cut that correspondence out and place the items in their order of importance on the agenda after reports and similar business. Tell your Chairman he ought not to allow reports of deputations, etc., to be given as arising out of minutes. These things should come in their proper place on the agenda. Read the "Labour Organiser" for November, 1930.

Central 0311. Wait a minute! Right now. Want to know if person who has been before Public Assistance Committee and given transitional benefit is disqualified as a candidate for District Council election? No. Poor law relief disqualifies, but unemployment pay does not.

Yes. Central 0311. Difficulty about electing your E.C.? Yes, we understand—so many representatives of Local Parties and so many of Trades Unions. Should Local Parties elect their own representatives and Trades

Unions do the same? No. This is not the intention of the rule. E.C. representatives should be chosen *from among* the delegates of particular sections, but they are elected by the whole body of the General Committee. No, your chairman must not accept nominations for a particular section solely from persons in that section. Let him exercise a little discretion and tact, and you the same, and you won't get any difficulty from sections being desirous of foisting unpalatable persons on to other sections.

Hello? Name of a book on Chairmanship? The "Labour Chairman" by Walter Citrine is the only suitable book we know. Its publishers were the Labour Publishing Company, now defunct. Try Foyles Bookshop, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2, who may possess a copy.

Yes! Yes! Yes! Spent money on three useless calls this week to London trying to get your candidate on the phone? Busy man? He calls you and you are out? What a fuss. Why not write him notifying him that you will call him at a specified time, then put in a "time call." It will cost you 25 per cent. above the ordinary charges, but it seems it will save money. Alternatively, put in a "personal call" which will cost you sixpence to two shillings according to distance and time, but there will be no charge for the call unless or until you actually get your man. Try it.

Hello? You want membership collecting book? Can we tell you where to get them? Try Premier Press, 5, King Street, Coventry. This firm prints an excellent book for the Coventry Labour Party and may supply other Parties, if demand justifies. Yes, a handy book ruled for 52 weeks—totalled for week and year—twenty two names on a page.

Of interest to Labour Parties outside London, though of course fully appreciated in London, is the fact that the application of the model rules to the whole of the country was completed by the endorsement at Scarborough of model rules to meet the circumstances of the London Labour Party, and Borough and constituency Parties in the Metropolitan area. These rules are to be found in the Labour Party Annual Report.



This is the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Goodshire D.L.P.

THEY HAVE DONE THEIR SHARE IN THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

*(Concluded from page 23.)*

he took the chair," the nominations of candidates are declared to the meeting. Questions may be put to the candidates, and opportunity must be afforded for receiving explanations from them.

11. Withdrawals may take place at the meeting, and if there are not then enough candidates for the offices vacant, further nomination papers are permitted.

12. If the number of candidates is less than the offices to be filled all the candidates are declared elected.

13. If the number of candidates exceeds the number to be elected, the names of the candidates are put to the meeting in alphabetical order, and a vote is taken by show of hands in favour of each candidate.

14. The candidates with the highest number of votes are then declared elected, and the chairman *must* ask whether a poll is demanded.

15. A poll may be demanded by any elector, and if the chairman assents the election by show of hands falls and a public poll takes place in the same way as for any other class of election.

16. The Chairman's assent to a poll is unnecessary if five or more, or one-third of those present (whichever number is least), demand a poll.

17. On a poll being granted or demanded by a sufficient number of persons, it is the duty of the chairman of the meeting to forward the nomination papers to the returning officer, who then takes steps to conduct the poll.

18. Fourteen days must elapse before the day of the meeting and the date fixed for the poll. The earliest date this year for a poll is Saturday, April 2nd, and the latest date, Wednesday, 6th April.

19. When a poll takes place the election is conducted in the same manner as outlined above for Urban and Rural Districts and similar regulations apply.

### KIND WORDS.

#### What Readers Think of the "L.O."

Mr. Alfred E. Baker, Secretary of the Tonbridge D.L.P. writes:—

"May I take this opportunity of adding my tribute to the very valuable information contained in the 'Labour Organiser.' In my opinion the L.O. is absolutely indispensable for the efficient working of many organisations."

Mr. R. Bell, Secretary of the Bedford D.L.P. writes:—

"The 'Labour Organiser' is a wonderful help."

Mr. W. H. Onfield, J.P., Agent, Gorton Division, writes:—

"I herewith enclose P.O. value 18/- for our supply of the 'Labour Organiser.' At the same time, allow me to wish you every success during the coming year, for what is one of the most informative and well-produced productions in the Movement."

Mr. N. Garrow, President Morpeth D.L.P. writes:—

"The 'L.O.' is value for money. No Party official can afford to be without it."

Mr. Frank G. Lloyd, formerly Treasurer Manchester Borough L.P., and late Parliamentary Candidate for Moseley and Kidderminster Divisions, writes:—

"I thank you for reminder and enclose subscription for the 'Labour Organiser' for the ensuing year: I always enjoy having it."

OVER ONE THOUSAND LETTERS OF APPRECIATION HAVE REACHED THE "LABOUR ORGANISER" SINCE ITS COMMENCEMENT. IF YOU VALUE THE "L.O." PASS THE WORD ALONG.



# NOTES and NOTIONS

PROVED, POOLED, PROOFED  
AND PRINTED



Apropos the Campaign for a Million New Members, several local secretaries have confided to us that their difficulty is not so much in making members as in retaining them on the books after they have joined. Here are a few hints to meet this situation. The appointment of a sufficient and capable body of collectors is of course a prime essential that must accompany every membership campaign. It is advisable to emphasise this matter again and again at every local Party meeting, and to ask for volunteer collectors. If the need is known volunteers can generally be found, but it is unwise to burden volunteer collectors with too many addresses to collect from. A short list of readily accessible persons for each volunteer is the ideal to aim at. Provided suitable books are supplied and the task is simplified for the collectors, the difficulty tends to disappear, but it is necessary that supervisory collectors or captains are appointed whose duty it should be to keep in touch with those under them, and to step into the places of those who may be ill or fail in their work. It is also a good plan where the penny per week scheme is in operation to arrange with those who can afford it for the payment of their contributions, say monthly.

There is a stage at which voluntary collectorship tends to break down, and a Party should not hesitate to appoint collectors on commission if necessary. With the abundance of persons out of work or on short time, there ought to be little difficulty in most cases in arranging for sufficient collectors in this way. From fifteen to twenty-five per cent. is the ordinary commission paid, and the latter commission is not too big. Where a salaried collector is

employed, his duty should not be confined to personal collecting, but he should be made a supervisor of voluntary collectors, or of other commission collectors so that responsibility for the whole of the work can be fixed. Full time collectorships are now being contemplated by several Parties, but we do not advise that voluntary collectorship should be discarded at any stage. If collectorship tends to become mere mechanical much of the value of contact which weekly or monthly payments give is apt to disappear.

Incidentally it is worth while where a Party office is available to set aside one night for the payment of subscriptions. Persons should be in attendance and if the faithful are first urged to pay this way and so set the ball rolling the idea soon catches on — and pays!

Here is one of the best ideas we have heard of for getting over the shortage of either collectors or other workers and for making use of the new man and woman power brought in by the campaign. Each new member is supplied with a little card on the lines of the "What Will I Do" card which has been illustrated several times in the "Labour Organiser," and which was published in the first issue of this journal. The card is suitably headed and footed for signature, and it contains a list of Party activities which the new member may promise to perform by placing a X against his choice. For instance, the card may be headed "The Labour Party What Will I Do Card." It is followed by wording such as "I promise to help the —shire Divisional Labour Party in its work in winning this division for the Labour and Socialist Cause by —." Then would follow a list of

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activities such as collecting weekly subscriptions; canvassing for new members; distributing literature; taking subscriptions on subscription night; taking chair at public meetings; acting as steward at public meetings; acting as ward captain if required; and so on. This method has the advantage of educating members in the nature of Party activities and of giving them some specific opportunity to volunteer for service.

Another method of initiating new members into Party work and bringing them into Party life has been indicated by the Head Office who have suggested a series of socials in all areas to which new members should be invited. These functions can be used for explaining to members how the Party works, and for giving them opportunities to take up active work. Another way to retain membership is to ensure that collectors have something to give to the members they collect from, besides receipts for payments. The visitation of members for the purpose of collecting affords a splendid opportunity for the distribution of literature, and when members receive something on the collector's calls, such as a leaflet or a local Labour journal, the calls are far more welcome, and the member becomes satisfied while at the same time he is further educated in Labour principles. The ideal thing is a local Labour publication, and as membership grows so the demand for this sort of thing becomes more and more insistent, while fortunately, the subscriptions enable the demand to be met. As a beginning Parties cannot do better than order a sufficient supply of the "Citizen" which is published by the Labour Party monthly at seven and sixpence per thousand carriage paid.

One frequently meets the fatalism that there is so much unemployment about that either members cannot be made or they cannot afford to pay. Both the statement and the inference are, of course, erroneous, for nearly seven million people voted for the Labour Party, while the total unemployed figures are below three million—and the latter total was not all included in the votes which we obtained! At the same time it must be recognised that distress exists in many areas, and some Parties have devised a means of retaining distressed members which is worth imitation. In South Nottingham, for instance, in the poorer areas,



envelopes are left weekly at members' houses. Members are instructed that subscriptions are not wanted from them unless they really feel the payment can be afforded. The envelope is called for the following week and another one left, no remark being made whether the envelope is empty or not. In practice a surprising number of the envelopes contain cash, sometimes a halfpenny only, but the system does produce far more than a harsher method of collection would result in, and the member is not made to feel his or her poverty. A warning. Though this scheme is applicable for distressed areas, and for distressed members, it ought not to be applied generally.

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Yet is there not a certain attractiveness about a suggestion we have heard for holding Labour night classes, both for young people and others? Study circles we are accustomed to. A syllabus of winter meetings is rather rarer, and as a Party we have never yet, we believe, copied the Nonconformist Churches to the extent of holding mutual improvement classes.

But a Labour night class is, after all, something that sounds well, and should, on test, prove effective as a means for education and discussion of Party policy. It is true we have the N.C.C.L., but Labour night classes we take it would treat of Party policy from a more intimate angle. At any rate they are worth trying.

At least one Union has been doing its part in the membership campaign by intensive local efforts. The Boot and Shoe Union has been arranging meetings outside boot and shoe factories in connection with the big membership push, and officers of the Union have been deputed to address brief meetings at the works gates, while others have been busy enrolling new members. This is an evidence of the spirit of co-operation which ought to exist between the two wings of our Movement, and we congratulate the Boot and Shoe Union on their excellent example.

Queries repeatedly reach us as to why the Labour Party rule for the pre-payment of membership cards cannot be relaxed, and complaints also sometimes reach us that local Parties cannot get their membership cards from their Divisional Labour Party without pre-payment. Now, after all, the present

method of payment for membership cards was a process forced upon the Labour Party owing to the dilatoriness of D.L.P.'s in paying their national affiliation fees. At one time even the minimum affiliation fee presented difficulties in collection, and the present method by which payment for the cards serves as payment of the national affiliation fee, is an ideal and workable method which it was intended should be copied by Divisional Labour Parties, when themselves passing the cards on to local units. If the rule came to be broken, on a wholesale or extended scale, we should simply revert to the bad old position when central responsibilities were sadly neglected. At the same time as a temporary measure the Labour Party have not been unmindful of the needs and difficulties of local movements, and Divisional Labour Parties on explaining their difficulties may at present obtain a certain amount of credit, provided they have paid the minimum affiliation fee required. Similarly, Divisional Labour Parties will be well advised to consider the special cases of local Parties in their areas which have not yet built up resources, and so may require some little help by way of credit until sufficient contributions can be obtained to discharge the responsibility in respect of cards and other percentages due. Too much relaxation would set us back where we were, but a certain amount of give and take must be accorded where needs dictate.

A reader writes us saying that she would like to become a private secretary to an M.P., and asks for some advice thereon. She is well recommended and has certain qualifications for the post. We are sorry to have to make the discouraging avowal that appointments of this sort are very scarce, and there may be years of disappointment in store. Few Labour M.P.'s. can afford to employ a private secretary, and when they do there is usually some person with a close connection who falls into the job. Still, by way of advice on training we advise our correspondent that mere shorthand typing will not be near sufficient by way of qualification. It will be necessary to acquire a thorough and intimate knowledge of the Labour Movement, and its personnel, and in addition to acquire a facility for the examination of blue books, reports and so forth, and writing concise precis



concerning them. A knowledge of research work and interest in the activities of various organisations closely connected with the Labour Movement is also desirable, as also is some knowledge of the various matters such as Pensions, Unemployment Acts, etc., with which members of Parliament are constantly engaged for the benefit of their constituents. Nowadays, too, a knowledge of at least French, and perhaps German, would be desirable. This is a long list, and the bloom of youth may be past before it is acquired. And then a private secretary should not be of the marrying sort—unless she hopes to marry her employer!

### CO-OPERATIVE PARTY PUBLICATIONS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a series of six pamphlets published by the Co-operative Party under a series title of "Britain Reborn."

The pamphlets are explanatory of the Co-operative Party's policy and programme, and are got up and illustrated in a particularly attractive manner. They are each well worth serious reading and attention.

The pamphlets may be bought singly at twopence each, or they are supplied on a sale or return basis to Labour organisations, carriage paid, less 25 per cent. discount on all publications sold. Orders should be addressed either to the Co-operative Party, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, or Co-operative Union, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester.

The following are the titles of the individual pamphlets: No. 1, Power and Fuel; No. 2, Transport; No. 3, The Countryside; No. 4, Buy British; No. 5, Men and Money; No. 6, Work for All.

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### OUR COMPETITION.

We regret that no competitor succeeded in correctly placing the figures in last month's competition.

Our Editorial placing was:—

1. The Head Office Figure.
2. The Member.
3. The Treasurer
4. The Agent.

It is obvious that any Party's first requirement is a centre or head around which to rally. Membership follows and the necessity for financial control arises thereafter. The preliminaries to the appointment of an agent are (1) a Party; (2) a following, and (3) finance and control to regulate his employment. He therefore came fourth in our placings.

ANOTHER COMPETITION NEXT  
MONTH



**WANTED—**  
**A Million**  
**New Members**

